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Farm · Home · School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



Not Just for the Maimed and the Young

"Books," said the boy, "are useful to help sick people pass the time, and young children to learn." And he was quite right; these are undoubtedly good uses for books. But his statement starts a train of thought; how many people think of books in such limited terms?

How many people think that books are good only for the physically unsound? That they are beneath the notice of a healthy, husky person able to be up and about the day's work? How many think of them as merely something to "pass the time," by easing out boredom, instead of something to provide active stimulation and pleasure?

How many people think that, school days past, the need for books is gone forever—unless ill health should overtake us? That we learned all that we could from books in a few short years of school? That the world has not moved on considerably since most of us left school?

Undoubtedly there are many who would agree with this boy, even though most of them could really gain a great deal from books.

"What could we gain?" we may ask. "A little escape from the hardships of reality?"

Yes, we could gain that—and there are times when such escape, for an occasional hour or so, may keep life livable. But we could gain a lot more than that—a better chance for success in farming and in enjoying our everyday lives.

Within their jackets, drab or colorful, books hold the wisdom of the past. Much of it is wisdom tried and proven by the centuries, and still as applicable as ever it was.

Nor is it reserved for people known as "thinkers"—the Einsteins and the Russells and the other people whose names are imbued with a sort of magic. The world's great men of action—the Churchill and Roosevelts, the Eisenhowers and Montgomerys—have drawn heavily on the experience of the past for their guidance. And where did they find it? In books.

But books are not reserved for the use of the great—if they were, few people would ever become great. There are books to interest everybody, and to help everybody. Along with those dealing in the wisdom of the past there are others holding information on the present. They can tell us how to do things better, whether it's farming our land, or building a house, or breeding cattle or finding better markets for our products.

Not that the mere reading of a book will solve any problem by itself. It won't. But the book may contain an idea which is just what we need to solve a problem; or it may provide information which is just what we need to do a job.

Books deal with every subject under the sun. If we're not interested in reading them it's just that we haven't found the particular books that provide what we need. But we shouldn't let that fool us into thinking that there is no such book. There is; and usually it isn't too hard to find, if we really try.

Our Cover Picture

With wool at a dollar a pound and up, and with the demand for good breeding stock continually on the rise, these Border Cheviot ewes are apparently out to prove their value to their owner. These fine two-weeks old lambs were photographed in the College barn by Prof. Crampton.

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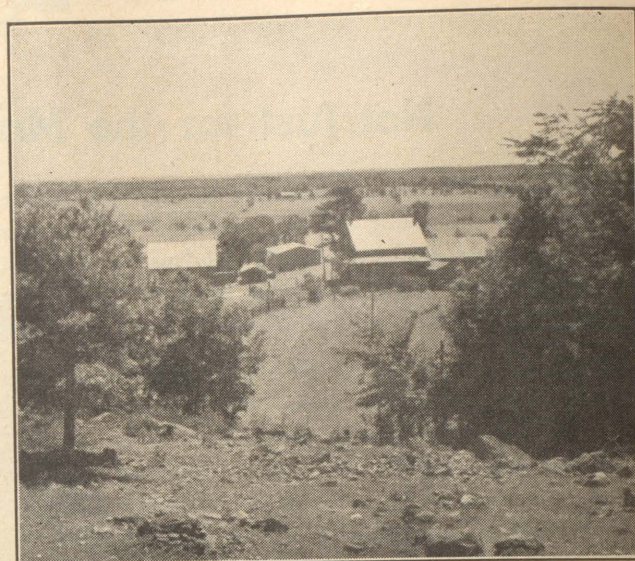
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What Our Forage Crops Need

Professor Raymond draws together the main points involved in getting good yields from meadows and pastures over the years—a basic need for farmers who raise livestock.

by L. C. Raymond



Most of our meadows are low in legumes and in fertility.

DURING a hot, dry period last summer I made a visit to the Eastern Townships to look over forage crops. This trip showed up several things that are needed to provide adequate pasture, hay and ensilage. These include: (1) much more legume in most hay and pasture fields; (2) a higher level of fertility and better planting methods for forage crops; (3) means of storing forages in a manner that will preserve their feeding value; and (4) a planned pasture program to support a full milk supply during the entire grazing season.

Few people will fail to notice the contribution of legumes, such as red clover or alfalfa, to the yield and quality of forage. Once the legume is gone, or certainly in a year, any of our grasses quickly become unproductive. And many circumstances quite beyond our control result in loss of legumes from our stands. There are, however, a number of precautions which help to maintain the legume in the sward.

One of the main reasons for loss of legumes is lack of hardiness in the seed. This is strikingly true of both red clover and alfalfa. Our seed laws give us considerable protection, but much more can be done. Quebec is by no means self-sufficient in the production of red clover seed. We invariably have to obtain much of our seed from districts where the climate is not as severe as ours. During the past five or ten years particularly, red clover seed production has been a very profitable undertaking; and the home-grown product, especially over a period of years, provides a much safer stock to use. Plant breeders are constantly striving to breed more hardiness into our legume stocks, and some notable advances have been made.

Largely through a lack of adequate pasture our new meadows—where the biggest proportion of legume is to be found—are frequently subjected to very unfair treat-

ment in the seeding year. Heavy grazing of new seedings should be avoided if at all possible. The use of electric fences makes it comparatively easy to prevent cattle from cropping such fields too closely. A practice which is simpler, and at the same time good management, is to top-dress these areas with manure, just as soon as the grain crop is off.

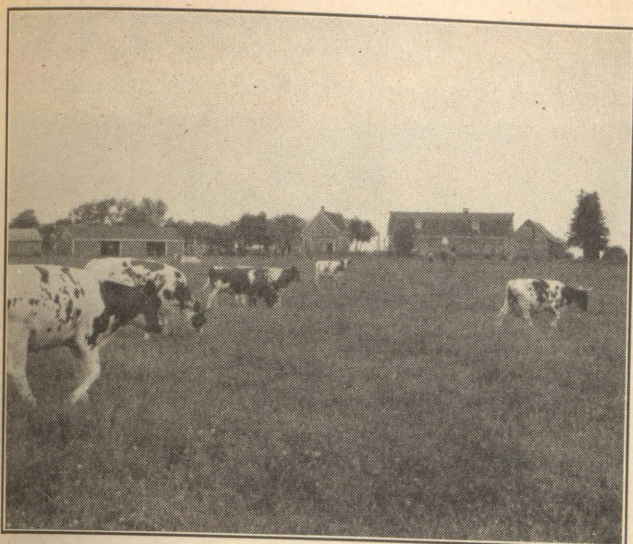
No effort should be spared to establish a thriving legume crop in the seeding year. Its contribution to the land and its value as a feed are very great.

Just Plain Starvation

The next point is that what goes as winter-killing may often be plain starvation. Legumes are much more demanding than grasses in their fertility requirements. Lime is very important, especially with alfalfa. Mineral fertilizers or amendments are at the root of much of our trouble in establishing and maintaining legumes. These materials are, however, not likely to insure success unless the organic matter in the soil is well maintained. Our sources of organic matter are mainly two—barnyard manure and crop residues—the latter being mainly what is left below the cutter-bar.

The incorporation of a good sod—a grass sod best of all—will do much to take care of the physical condition of a field. By and large, we are inclined to allow meadows to reach too low a level before introducing the plow. The use of the farm's manure supply, largely as a top-dressing for meadows, has much to commend it. It gives better hay yields and builds stronger sods which, when mixed with the soil, make it that much easier to insure a stand of the small grass and clover seedlings. Keeping up organic matter is easier than re-establishing it.

Certain planting measures also require comment. Right at the top of the list should come the earliest possible



There's plenty of grazing on this fertilized pasture seeded to a good grass-legume mixture.

seeding. A few weeks of cool weather to permit the young plants to get established go a long way in obtaining a worth-while stand. We are asking our grass and legume seedlings to do a good deal, considering that they are planted broadcast and exposed to competition from the nurse crop. A finely prepared seed-bed helps in part to overcome this handicap.

Under most conditions it is advisable to supply at least some fertilizer along with the seed, to aid in getting a quick start.

The next point is preserving forage. This matter is one that is being given much study today. Almost anyone knows that there is a tremendous difference in the value of fresh green herbage—particularly legumes—and the same materials when it is fed during the winter. The introduction of more and better machinery has enabled haying to be finished much earlier, thus avoiding some of the loss, but this is not enough. In countries fortunate enough to get a high return on their dairy products, mechanical drying or dehydration has been resorted to on a big scale. This, so far, does not seem to have been found feasible in Canada. The slower practice of mow-drying has not been well received either, since it is slow and its effectiveness depends on the weather.

Making Grass Silage

A much better reception has been given to the practice of making grass silage. Many improvements in the mechanics of this operation are yet to be made, but even now it is feasible and offers one of the best means of preserving high quality forage. Grass silage not only supplies a means of effectively storing some of our best potential hay, but it also provides a tool in pasture management which is sorely needed. The grass silage season usually begins a couple of weeks before the normal haying season, when herbage is high in value. Removal at that time provides a better aftermath, which means better

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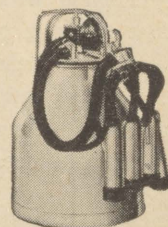
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grazing and with red clover does much to insure a good seed crop if one is wanted.

Grass silage, as a means of supplying at least a part of the farm forage, should be given very serious consideration. High quality grass silage can effect considerable saving in purchased mill feeds.

Nothing particularly new has developed in ordinary haying methods. The introduction of the baler has done much to reduce costs but cannot be said to improve quality except indirectly, by getting the job over more quickly.

In Quebec we have a difficult climate to deal with in attempting to provide good pasture throughout the whole season. Dependence on natural or permanent pasture plus aftermath is not by any means enough in poor seasons. Success is likely to result only when the area that may be devoted to pasture is more than sufficient for the good year, and much more than sufficient during May and most of June. To avoid waste, however, there must be means at hand to handle profitably any surplus of valuable fodder.

This is where grass silage fits in. Putting an early first cut from part of the pasture area in the silo provides fine feed for the winter and puts the pasture in good shape for grazing later in the year when growth is not as strong, and when a much greater acreage is necessary to supply the stock's needs.

Must Be Flexible

Seasons vary so tremendously that no fixed plan can be adhered to. Grass silage provides an elastic arrangement between hay and pasture needs, which results in better management and higher quality forage.

The so-called short-term pasture—using the larger-growing grasses and legumes along with frequent re-seeding—has an important place on any dairy farm where good management is provided and the calibre of the stock is high to medium.

Whether we like it or not, we are approaching the time when we will be compelled to take more care of our fodder crops. Purchased feeds—used largely to make up

for the deficiencies in our winter rations—are becoming high priced while at the same time we are losing much of the feeding value from our home-grown material. This situation must change before farming can be made very profitable.

Saving Pigs from Anemia

Newborn pigs have a store of iron in their bodies sufficient to meet their immediate needs, says the Quebec Feeders' Guide. But within a week after the hemoglobin of the blood has decreased sharply and unless the iron intake is increased the pigs may develop anemia. Anemic pigs quickly become runts and are subject to parasite infestation.

Iron may be given to young pigs in warm weather by merely keeping in the pen a supply of earth which has been enriched with ferrous sulphate. One ounce of dry ferrous sulphate to 150 pounds of soil is a satisfactory proportion.

In cold weather it is safer to give the ferrous sulphate directly to the pigs. Put on the end of a wood splinter a quantity of ferrous sulphate equal to two aspirin tablets. Open the pig's mouth and smear the ferrous sulphate on his tongue. Dose the day after birth and then once a week for three weeks.

Ferrous sulphate and ferric sulphate are both called iron sulphate. Use only ferrous sulphate.

Encouraging Wildlife

Much of the pleasure of rural living comes from having small animals and birds around; and the birds help greatly in keeping down insect pests. But many birds and animals die each winter because they haven't enough protection.

Trees and shrubs for wildlife protection can be obtained from most nurseries. The cost can be kept down by buying the less perfect ones, which will be just as good for this purpose.

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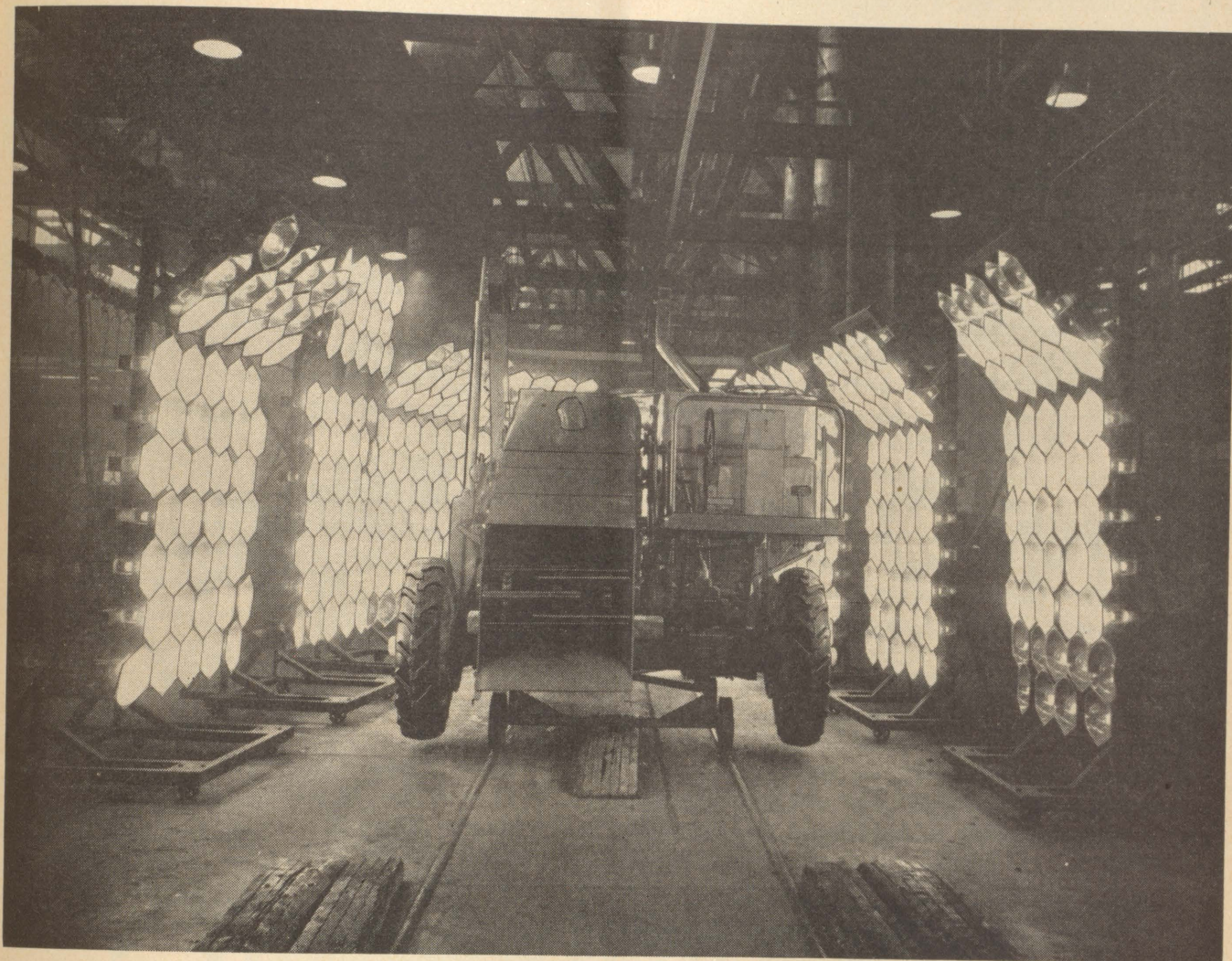
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For 112 years, Cockshutt engineers have worked in co-operation with Canadian farmers. From the experience and knowledge gained Cockshutt have designed and built a full line of field-tested, farm-proven machinery for every farm need. It pays to see the Cockshutt line before you buy any farm equipment.



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No Comment Needed on this Program

THE conservation and wise utilization of natural resources is fundamental to the economic and social welfare of all people, say "Better Rural Living" the annual report of the Agricultural Extension Service, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. VA. County Extension workers devoted more than 1,300 days in 1950 to working with farmers and 4-H members in the conservation of soil and water, forests and wildlife.

Conservation education programs have been developed and carried out in the 14 Soil Conservation Districts in the state. New cooperators are working with Soil Conservation Districts supervisors at the rate of 1,200 to 1,500 a year.

Three counties—Mercer, Jackson, and Raleigh—have made wonderful strides in conservation education in the schools.

Conservation schools were held last year in Raleigh and Mercer counties, and a state-wide school at Potomac State College. Extension workers took an active part in these schools.

Conservation Camp was again held at Camp Caesar in Webster county. This school was attended by 200 boys and girls from every county in the state except two. Forty boys, and girls were 4-H'ers. Extension workers assisted in holding this camp.

Conservation classes were taught in all 4-H county and state camps. During the year—by club lessons, demonstrations, and movies—28,000 4-H club members were taught something about conservation of our renewable resources.

Conservation weeks were held in 32 counties during 1950. Extension workers assisted in these programs. Farmer and farmer-city tours of conservation farms were held in 50 counties. Grassland farming and grass silage demonstrations were held in 12 counties and attended by more than 1,500 farmers.

A model farm, featuring conservation practices, was exhibited at the State Fair, Forest Festival, Buckwheat Festival, Mason County Youth Fair, Conservation Weeks in Roane and Wood counties, and at Boys' State Camp. In all, some half million people saw this exhibit during 1950.

Some 2,000 conservation essays were written by high school children in several of the counties. Several counties had poster contests dealing with conservation for grade school children, in which 3,500 students took part.

More than 1,000 conservation meetings were held in the 14 Soil Conservation Districts during 1950. Extension agents assisted in the organization and carrying out of the programs by serving on committees of the West Virginia Forestry Council and Keep West Virginia Green.

County Extension workers in 1949 assisted the following farmers with the conservation practices listed:

Land use problems.....	8,115
Use of crop rotations.....	6,727
Use of cover crops.....	8,474
Contour farming of cropland.....	2,319
Reforestation new areas.....	662
Preventing forest fires.....	7,655
Planting food for wildlife.....	846

How the Septic Tank Operates

Many of the troubles found in farm sewage systems arise from a lack of understanding of just what goes on in disposing of waste matter. Though proper installation and operation it is possible to avoid these troubles.

Raw sewage and wastes from the house flow into the septic tank. There, bacteria decompose the solids into liquids, gases and mineral residue. Most of the residue settles to the bottom of the tank as sludge; but some is carried to the surface of the liquid by gas bubbles, forming a scum which seals off the liquid from the air.

The gases under pressure escape through the house sewer and out the house sewer vent or out the tile disposal line. The liquids pass off into the outlet sewer to the disposal field. Here the liquids seep out through the tile joints into the soil, and are purified by air-breathing bacteria which live only in upper layers of soil.

The discharge from the septic tank may look clear, but it contains disease germs and impurities which are converted to harmless matter by the soil bacteria. Still, water discharged three feet below the surface may seep

to ground water level before purification takes place, and may cause pollution.

A good disposal system will handle the normal kitchen greases, soaps, drain solvents and mild cleaning agents ordinarily used. However, do not add disinfectants to the water in quantity because this will harm the bacterial action in the tank.

If the family is large, or if there is a large amount of grease or soap in the waste, there are alternative ways of avoiding trouble from them. One is to install a separate drain and sewer line for the laundry, which connects into the outlet sewer beyond the septic tank. Thus the bacteria in the tank, which are needed to break down the waste, will not be damaged by large amounts of soap.

The second method is to install a grease trap—a small box that receives waste from the kitchen sink through an individual sewer line, and discharges into the house sewer. However, grease traps are not recommended for the average farm because they clog easily and require frequent draining.



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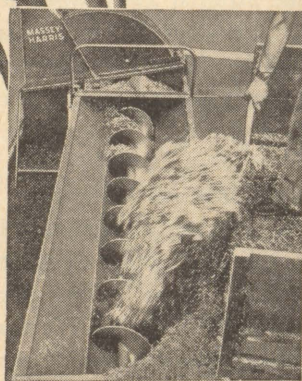
You can use the Massey-Harris Forage Clipper in different ways, to make better feed and to cut the hours of man-time to a mere fraction of what used to be needed for hay-making and silo-filling.

As shown above, you can rig it to pick up windrowed hay (wilted or completely cured) and chop it for storage in silo or mow. In the same way, you can pick up and chop windrowed straw. Or you can rig it with reel and cutter-bar to cut and chop green hay *in one operation*, for making grass silage. Or you can fit it with corn table and do away with all need for extra help for silo-fitting.

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A Setting for a Home



Roswell Thomson's home near Abbotsford, P.Q., is well set off by lawns, shrubs and flowers.

by D. W. Pettit

EVEN before the snow had completely vanished, practically all the plants on your grounds were thinking that it was about time they began to work their way out to the light, and see what was happening above the ground. Immediately the snow was gone "Mother Nature" gave these plants the "come on" by warming up the soil and draining away the cold water which surrounded them. Thus nature is doing her best to help the plants grow so that they will provide a show of colour for you. What are you doing in the way of giving them a helping hand? Or are you trusting to nature alone to do the work?

These wonderful forces of the elements which we call "nature" do thousands of things to make our surroundings more pleasant and even to keep us alive; but they have never, without the aid of man, landscaped a farm home, sown grass around the school yard or built a park.

Knowing that nature is working twenty-four hours a day let us take an imaginary walk around your grounds to see where a few spare hours or minutes can best be spent to improve them.

One of the most important parts of the landscape is the lawn. Too many people tend to take this feature for granted, which results in its receiving little, if any, care. Actually the lawn is the foundation for a landscape since all other plants are either placed upon it, such as trees and shrubs, or placed alongside it, such as the flower garden. Perhaps your first question will be: "How does one go about caring for a lawn?"

Give Lawn A Good Start

One of the most important parts of a lawn's life is in its making. It must have a good foundation—in other words a good depth of topsoil; four to six inches is

No matter how fine the house, it never looks like a home until it's been given a suitable setting of growing things. Here are some of the things to do in making your house look like a real home.

necessary if a high quality turf is to be grown. It is impossible to expect a good lawn to grow on a soil which contains little or no plant food. Similarly you cannot expect to get a good lawn by sowing a low grade seed mixture—it is simply a case of getting what you pay for.

Once you get a high grade lawn growing it should not be expected to carry on by itself. The grass plant, like all other plants, requires food, moisture and good soil. These three go hand in hand and any one of them cannot do its proper share of the work without the other two. Therefore each spring your lawn should receive a top dressing of good loam with a high level of organic matter such as well rotted manure or leaf mould. The depth of this top dressing should never be greater than one-quarter inch, otherwise the small grass plants stand the danger of smothering.

Don't Rob Your Lawn

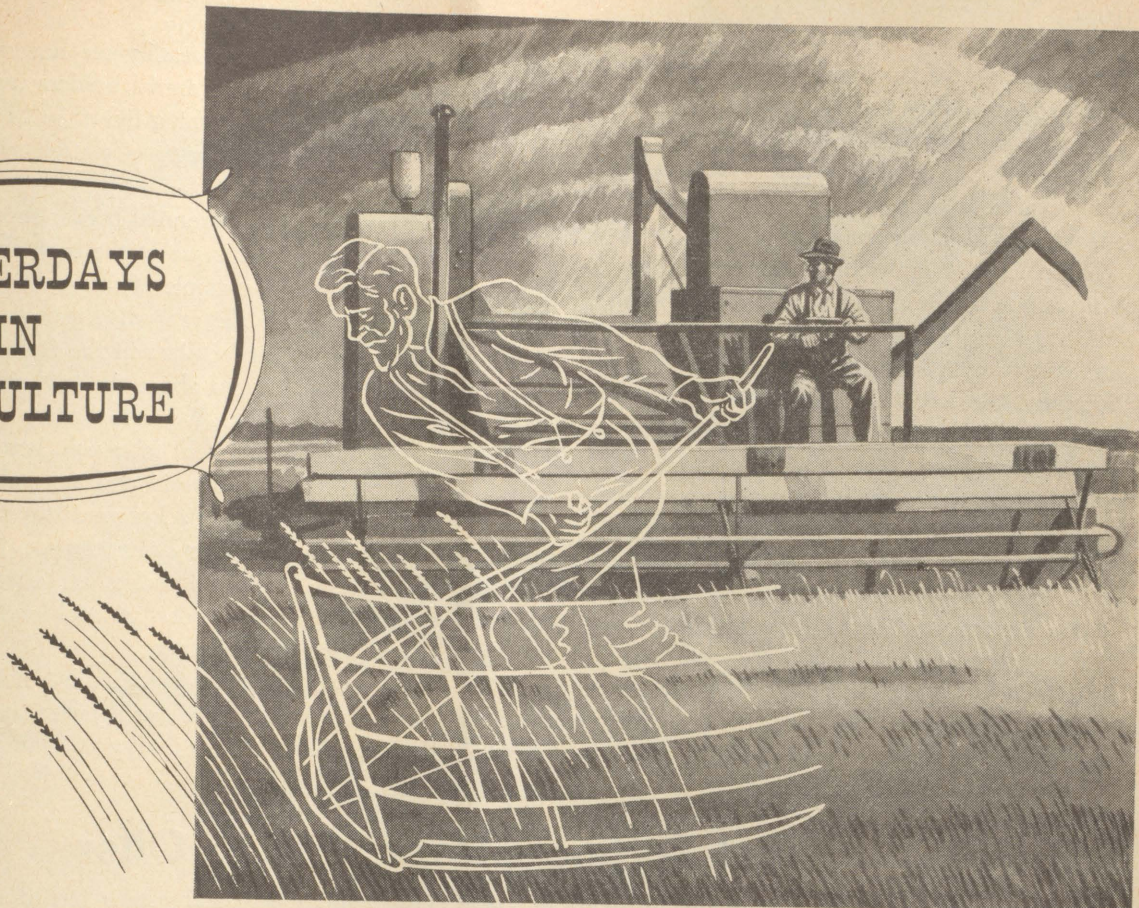
Many lawns are robbed of organic matter by the removal of the clippings at each mowing. It has taken a lot from the plant to produce these blades of grass, hasn't it? Then why should we come along and take this food and organic material away when it is of vital importance? It is clearly evident that by annually top dressing your lawn and not removing the clippings after each mowing, you will give it a much better chance to produce that dense carpet of green.

Let us move along to the perennial border and talk about it for a while. Perennial borders, or flowers borders as they are sometimes called, add colour and interest to the surroundings. In other words, they break the monotony of what might otherwise be just a large path of green lawn with trees and shrubs. We can best discuss your present perennial border by stating some of the "do's and don't's" in building a new one.

First, just where in the landscape should this border be placed or located? The word "border" itself is a very good key to the location. The perennial border should be placed at the side or back of a lawn and not made to be part of the foundation planting of the house nor placed in the middle of a lawn as if it dropped down from some passing cloud.

There is one very important reason why flowers should not be used in the foundation planting of a home because

YESTERDAYS IN AGRICULTURE



FROM CRADLE TO COMBINE

Early in the 19th century, cradling was the best known method of reaping grain. An experienced, strong armed cradler, with his helper, could cut and bind 3 to 5 acres of grain in a long summer day . . . from sun rise to sun set. A tremendous change in agricultural practice has taken place in the last 100 years. First, the reaper, then the binder . . . and now the self-propelled combine that will cut and thresh up to 70 acres a day, under favourable conditions.

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their effect on the landscape is only seasonal. In a foundation planting shrubs alone should be used since their effect is year-round whether it be their leaf effect in summer or twig effect in winter. When flowers are placed in the middle of a lawn they break up its smooth flowing appearance resulting in the so-called "floating flower-bed."

There are a number of factors to consider when planning a flower border. First, the site should be one that receives plenty of sunlight during the day since light is an important factor in practically all plant growth. Secondly, the soil should have good drainage. There are relatively few ornamental plants that desire wet soil conditions to produce their flowers and fruit. Thirdly, the soil must contain a high level of organic matter if you hope to have a beautiful border.

Organic matter cannot be played up too highly, because it is involved in a vast number of things that happen within the soil itself. It helps hold moisture that is needed in the growth of plants and at the same time open the soil up so that water not needed by the plants can drain away freely. Organic matter provides food material for the soil organisms, which are vital in all soils because they liberate

plant food. You can readily see now why most publications dealing with perennial borders usually have a statement that reads something like this: "Disk the soil deeply and add plenty of organic matter such as well rotted manure or leaf mould."

The plants in a perennial border should be so arranged that the taller plants are at the back and the shorter ones at the front. An example of this would be tall plants such as delphinium in the rear with peonies in the middle and alyssum or Sweet William in the front.

In closing, a word about the background in relation to a perennial border. When a border is provided with a background it is seen to much better advantage; the colours appear more vivid and more clearly defined. One of the best types of background can be provided with a clipped hedge such as cedar, spruce, berberry, or alpine currant. A wall also makes an attractive background, especially if it is of stone or brick and is higher than the tallest plant in the border.

Always remember, your garden is not just what you see, a large amount of it is out of sight, below the surface of the soil. Nature does a lot but you must help.

What Ladino Clover Has to Offer

Ladino clover, also known as Mammoth Giant or Lodi White clover is a giant form of common white clover. Under favourable conditions its stems, leaves, and flower heads are from two to four times the size of common white clover. It spreads by creeping fleshy stems which root at the nodes and a single plant under favourable conditions may cover an area of three feet in one season. Seed is similar in size and color to other white clovers. The plant is perennial but not as winter hardy as common white clover.

In the last few years Ladino has been gaining popularity in pasture and hay pasture mixtures, says H. A. McLennan, Forage Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is highly palatable and suitable for all classes of livestock. It starts growth early in spring and under favourable moisture conditions gives good yields of highly nutritious forage. For this reason it makes an excellent pasture for dairy cattle. It is also highly recommended for poultry pastures.

Ladino does not usually make good hay because its high moisture content makes it difficult to cure. However, it is a valuable legume in hay mixtures for areas where alfalfa and red clover kill out.

Ladino clover grows best on land of good fertility and where there is an abundant supply of moisture. It will survive short periods without moisture, but will not survive on land that is wet for long periods. It will grow on slightly acid soil, but calcium is required and it is usually necessary to add it either by application of lime or by phosphate fertilizers that contain calcium. Applica-

tion of phosphate and potash fertilizer as top dressing is generally necessary in order to maintain good growth.

The recommended rates of seeding are as follows: For one to two years of hay followed by pasture, add one-half to two pounds of Ladino seed to the hay-pasture mixture recommended for the area. Alsike may be omitted from the mixtures. For permanent pasture mixtures add one-half to one pound of Ladino with an equal amount of White Dutch Clover. A simple mixture of Ladino-Timothy or other similar grasses produces good yields. Here the rate of seeding of Ladino is from 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

Cull Non-Layers for Profit

Here are a few ways of getting more eggs per hen—something every farmer certainly wants.

Open the windows and ventilators in your hen house so that the hens will be comfortable when warm weather comes.

Keep on the lookout for lice. Lice multiply rapidly in hot weather. Kill them before they become too thick.

Cull the hens that stop laying. They won't be back in production for two or three months. Sell them, can them or freeze them in your locker.

Sell the roosters. It costs money to keep them around. They are a problem when it comes to producing quality eggs.

Start gathering eggs three times a day. Cool them in the cellar over night before you pack them into cases. Sell eggs at least twice a week.



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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

"The Commerce"

Cookshire Stages First Seed Fair

by Ian H. Kirby

Twenty-five exhibitors made over 100 entries in the seed and forage crop fair and short course held at Cookshire in February. The first event of its kind in Quebec, it was sponsored by the Compton Farm Forum Council and the Compton County Agricultural Society.

The organizing committee consisted of a representative of each farm forum in the county and Agronome R. Scott. T. H. Kirby of Cookshire headed the committee and Hollis V. Burns, Compton Farm Forum Council chairman, acted as chairman for the two-day event, in which the agricultural society's regulations were followed.

Included on the program were competitions in grains, clover and grass seed, hay and silage, roots, seed judging by farmers' sons and daughters under 30, films, talks and demonstrations. Clinton French of Sawyerville had high aggregate for early oats; Leslie McCallum, Birchton for late oats; Loyla Couture, Birchton, barley; Harris Nugent, Sawyerville, other grains and clovers and grasses; Ian H. Kirby, Cookshire, hay and silage; Hon. C. D. French, Cookshire, roots. Hon. C. D. French had highest aggregate in all classes, with Loyla Couture second and Ian H. Kirby third.

The judging competition was won by Fred Burns of Island Brook, with Harris Nugent of Sawyerville second and Gleason Lake of Sawyerville third. Official judges were F. S. Nowosad of the Forage Crops Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and M. Ferland, District Weed Inspector.

Promised Support

About 80 people were there for the official welcome by Hon. C. D. French, Quebec Minister of Mines, who paid tribute to the organizers and promised that he would do everything he could to help promote another fair in 1952.

The judging started with small seeds such as grass and clovers, followed by the root and vegetable crops.

Quite a few contestants stayed on into the evening to see how the samples were judged, and what improvements could be made. And they were back the next day to see the field crops judged. The judges were very co-operative in explaining the reasons for their placings, and pointing out the good and poor points in the exhibits.

After the judging Mr. Nowosad led a discussion on the use of suitable seeds for each purpose. He also gave some constructive criticism about the way the seeds were shown. He stressed the importance of proper cleaning, and said that the exhibits could have been displayed much better if they had all been shown in plain, uniform containers.

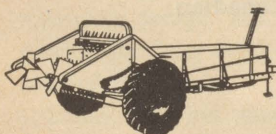
Sees Good Future

Mr. Nowosad told of the wonderful possibilities for seed growing in Eastern Canada. He said that outside countries were ready to pay a higher price for Canadian seed than were Canadian farmers, for whom it had the greatest value. He also pointed out that to get large yields per acre the farmer must plant largekerneled, weed-free seed, on land that had been well cleaned up.

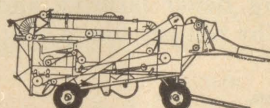
Paul Gervais of the Lennoxville Experimental Station dealt with grass silage and its uses, in both French and English. He described how the pit silo developed, and how it is working extremely well at Lennoxville. He also told of methods of silo filling.

The tower silo, he said, often froze along the sides because of exposure to the frost. But even though the frost penetrated all around the pit silo, it didn't damage the silage.

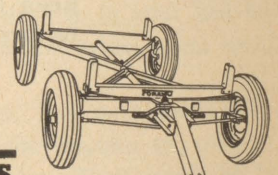
Pleased with the reaction of visitors and bolstered by the experience of staging this show, the committee decided to sponsor another next year. They were sure that they can make the next event even more of a success than this year's show.



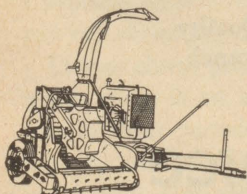
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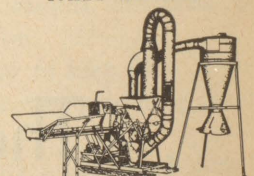
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LETZ FEED
PREPARING MILLS

How to Prune Flowering Shrubs

Spring and summer flowering shrubs should be pruned as soon as the bloom begins to fade and before seed pods develop. When pruned at this time seed production is reduced and new growth is not interfered with. The removal of old and unthrifty wood will leave more room for the new growth. If some shrubs such as lilacs are allowed to produce seed, it may reduce the size of next year's bloom, says F. V. Hutton, Experimental Farms Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Commonly grown shrubs which should be summer pruned after blooming are all lilacs and most spiraea. They will require little pruning other than the removal of dead or unthrifty wood until they have been growing in one location for two or three years, however. After this the stems may become crowded and the size and quality of the flowers may deteriorate. To keep the bush in good condition when they commence to crowd, about one-third of the old stems should be removed after blooming and an equal number of vigorous young shoots, properly spaced, be allowed to take their place. All small, weak and poorly spaced stems should be removed at this time. In removing stems they should be cut off close to the ground or a main stem near the ground. Do not tip prune excepting to remove dead or injured wood. With lilacs which may produce abundant seed and weaken the plant, all blooms which are not removed when pruning should be cut off just above the first leaves.

Shrubby roses, mockorange and many other flowering shrubs require little pruning and the removal of dead or injured wood will keep them in good condition.

Check All Field Equipment

It's a good idea to give all field equipment a last minute checkover before spring work starts. If there are parts that need to be repaired or replaced this should be looked after right away, so there'll be no hold-up when the land is ready to work.

When parts break and are patched up to finish the job you're at, replacements should be ordered at once, so that the equipment can be put into first class order when the first lull appears, if major jobs are involved make a note of them so that you won't forget about them when you're through with that equipment for the season.

Avoid Planting Weed Seeds

Weeds are hard enough to keep down, without planting them. Only seed that has been well cleaned and meets the standards for seed grain should be sown.



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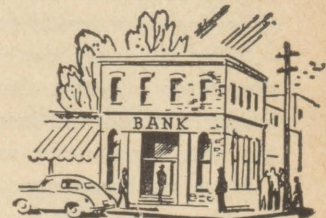
In ten years . . . with bigger staffs and higher wages, payrolls have jumped from \$40 million a year to \$102 million

. . . taxes, federal, provincial and municipal, have risen from \$9.5 million to \$20.7 million a year

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Holstein Breeders Are Encouraged



Bro. Firmin reports a good year for Holstein breeders.

Holstein breeders from all parts of the province converged on the Queen's Hotel early in March for their 16th annual meeting, in numbers sufficient to tax the capacities of the hotel to the utmost. It was one of the best attended meetings we have ever seen of this group.

Brother Firmin, who runs the Don Bosco Farm just outside Quebec for the Christian Brothers, as president of the Society was in charge of the meetings and was able to present a highly satisfactory report of the activities of the year. Membership is up to 1558 for the Quebec group, and the National Association comprises 11,950, figures which almost double those of ten years ago. Quebec breeders registered 7,546 head of Holsteins in 1950 and transferred title to 5,985. Much of the credit for the continuing success of the organization he felt, belonged to the breeders themselves, and to the fieldmen who help to publicise the good work the breeders are doing all over the country.

"For the past four or five years," he went on to say, "we have heard a lot about farmers demanding their rights; we should not forget that farmers also have duties to perform. As Canadian citizens, we must have loyalty, and never offer for sale poor quality stock, or stock that is not as we represent it to be. All our farm operations must be directed toward obtaining the most out of our fields and herds as economically as possible. If every farmer does his duty as a good citizen, the day would come when we could put on the market enough dairy products to fill all Canadian demands, and we wouldn't have to import butter, or manufacture margarine. To do this we must have a well defined farming plan that will allow for expansion to face requirements of the future."

"The only way we can reach that goal is to find a process or a system that will permit us to reduce our production costs and increase our income. A sound farming system was never so necessary, and more and more farmers are becoming convinced of the value of "grassland farming". This is a system of well-balanced farming

which merely means growing as much as possible of the feed for our cattle in our meadows and pastures. Well conducted grassland farming will produce nutritive elements and food proteins at less cost than any other system, by reducing the cash expenditures on purchased grain, and by requiring less work for the farmer. The old saying is 'A hay crop missed is hard, but a grain crop missed is a debt on the farm!' I prefer it the other way around—'A grain crop missed is hard, but a forage crop missed is a debt on the farm.'

"In Canada, according to Dr. Archibald, the average production of dairy cows is 4,200 pounds of milk with 150 pounds of butterfat per year. In Holland, the figures are 8,000 and 349; in Denmark, 7,500 and 388; in New Zealand, 6,000 and 266. And in these countries grassland farming is the normal. I am convinced that this is the only reason why these countries can produce more heavily, and more cheaply, than we can."

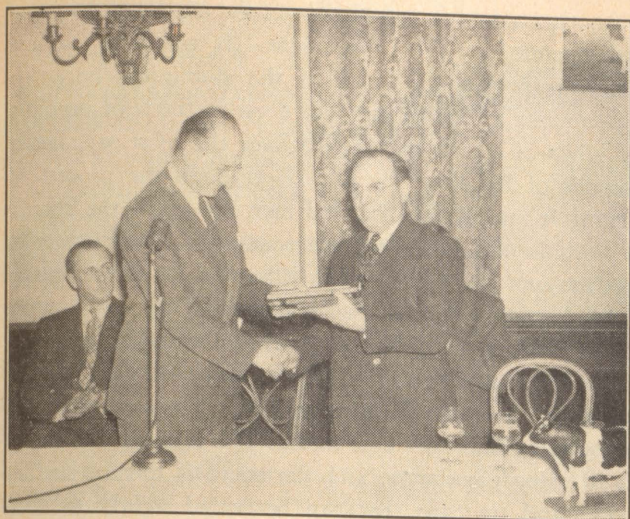
Hermas Lajoie, presenting the secretary's report, noted that the quality of exhibits at the major fairs during the past season was really superior, and fully justified the modest financial assistance (\$1,167) which had been given to six shows. He expressed disappointment, however, at the apparent lack of interest in Holstein breeders in showing at the smaller local fairs. He also felt that while the Black and White Days are valuable, the numbers of entries at each is too small, and at least 100 head should come out each time.

Junior club work continues to receive attention, and more emphasis will be placed on this in future. All local Holstein clubs are to be asked to do their utmost to support junior work in their localities.

During the year an attempt was made to determine just how many head of purebred Holsteins there are in Quebec. On the basis of replies received to a questionnaire sent out from the provincial office, it is estimated that, in herds of members, there are 32,718 head, or an average of 21 per herd. Adding an estimated 3,000 head in herds of farmers not members of the Society, we get a total of 35,718.

Club work is an important part of the programme, and in 1950 all clubs reported a busy season. Club membership totals 1405, but there is room for a lot more of the purebred breeders in the local clubs.

During the meeting, certificates of high and longtime



Certificates for superior and longtime production were presented to a number of outstanding breeders. Here H. L. Guilbert and A. R. Ness receive theirs.

production were presented by George Clemons, Secretary of the National Association. Receiving the awards were H. Guilbert, (whose Sprucehaven Farm Triumph holds a world record of 31,787 pounds milk, 1,365 pounds butterfat) who received three other certificates, MacDonald College, five awards, Lucien Blanchette, Brown Corporation, six awards, Mrs. B. M. Hallward, William Bousquet, four awards, Maison St. Joseph, three awards, Raymondale Farm, two awards, Romeo Sedillot, two awards, Les Ursulines de Merici, J. A. Rheault, Mrs. Alan Law, M. J. McCartney, Aurele Houle, W. A. Hodge, Rosaire Legault, Leon Sedillot, Oliva Blanchette, J. A. Harris, Stan. Panneton and J. R. Plourde.

Speakers during the session included J. A. Ste. Marie from the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, who discussed methods of grassland farming, Dan. Johnson, member of Parliament for Bagot who described impressions of farming "down under" as gained on a recent trip to New Zealand, and Pierre Labrecque, chief of the Livestock Branch. It was interesting to note the presence of three

past presidents of the National Association at the head table.

Vertel Smiley of Shawville moved into the presidency, and Hermas Lajoie and J. R. Proulx will, of course, continue as secretary and fieldman respectively. Armand Pilon of Iberville was elected vice-president, and the other members of the executive for 1951 are W. A. Hodge, Abbe Godin, H. L. Guilbert, Hon. Antonio Elie, T. A. Cleland and J. E. Chandler.

The directors decided to hold a co-operative sale somewhere in the Montreal area next fall, and appointed Mr. Hodge to look after it.

Co-op Adds Looms

The flax co-operative at Plessisville has expanded its operations to include weaving, and now, with eight looms in operation, the plant is a complete unit, processing tow into yarn, and weaving the yarn into cloth.

This co-op was organized five years ago, but has been in operation only two years, since there was a long delay in getting the necessary machinery delivered from the manufacturers in England. Flax production in this part of the country was at an all-time low in 1950, but the co-op processed enough tow to make almost fifty tons of yarn. Some twenty-five employees work in the spinning plant, and another fifteen are engaged in the weaving mill, which is supervised by Henri Chainé. The product (and we can vouch for its high quality) is sold by the co-operative, which is an organization composed of fifteen local flax co-operatives who got together to establish a plant where local flax could be processed into linen. The plant is in the buildings of what used to be the Provincial Flax School at Plessisville.

J. P. Beauchemin Passes

The death of Mr. J. P. Beauchemin has removed a well-known figure from the agricultural scene in Canada. An Ayrshire breeder of note, his interest in agriculture can best be indicated by a summary of the organizations in which he has played a prominent part. He has been a president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, president of the Quebec Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, director of the Montreal Milk Producers, Secretary of the Quebec Milk Producers' Association. He has served as president of both the Canadian and the Quebec Percheron Breeders' Association and president of the Milk for Health Association. At home, he served terms as Mayor of Vercheres, and as president of the Vercheres County Council.

He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son, Clement, who will carry on his father's work with the herd.

For Better Maple Products



Just before the start of the sugaring season, Jules Methot gave some pointers on maple sugar producing to some 100 farmers who met at the parish hall in St. Victor de Tring. He cited three points of prime importance for maple products producers: a product of absolute purity, carefully manufactured and packed in the form that will be most convenient for customers to handle.

With regard to the first point, it is interesting to note that a delegation of buyers from Quebec and the United States visited the Minister of Agriculture recently, and pointed out that Quebec farmers are in danger of having the American government place an embargo on maple products from Quebec unless something is done, and promptly, about adulteration. Our American business in maple products is worth something in the vicinity of four million dollars a year, and it is a serious matter when the actions of a few unscrupulous producers can threaten such a market. The Minister assured the delegation that he would take energetic measures to see that the situation is corrected, promising to put a staff of inspectors and analysts at work to supervise both wholesale and retail sales, with assurance of severe action against any caught dealing in impure syrup or sugar.

Mr. Methot reminded his group of the time, not long since, when the American buyers almost decided to refuse to allow any Quebec maple products into the country on account of the presence of lead from the sap pails. To correct this, the Provincial Government undertook to give financial assistance to any farmer who wanted to exchange his old buckets for aluminium ones. Under the scheme, which is still in effect, the government will pay one-third the cost of each aluminium bucket bought, provided the farmer turns in old-style buckets equal in number to the new aluminium ones in his order. The Federal Government pays another third, and the farmers pays the balance.

Since this scheme was adopted no less than 12,000,000 buckets have been changed to the new type, and this has cost the treasury about \$400 for each sugar bush in the province.

Another aid to farmers has been the experimental sugar bush operated by the Department. (It was here that experiments proved the value of the aluminium buckets). Experiments are being conducted on methods of tapping, the kinds of spouts that will deliver the most sap, better methods of handling the sap all through the process of turning it into syrup. Selected men are given the chance to work in this bush and are sent out as instructors to pass the word along. Another achievement of this group is the development of a thermometer for the evaporators that is easier to read than the standard ones.

Mr. Methot insisted on the necessity of high quality and proper packaging, using the type of containers that the public would find most useful. The familiar one-gallon tin is losing popularity, and the trend is toward smaller bottles and tin cans that can be sealed tightly to keep all the goodness of the syrup in. All containers, he stressed, should be labelled showing the grade of the contents, and its net weight. These are available free from the Department.

Plant Protection Committee At Work

Behind all the recommendations that are published for the control of plant pests, both diseases and insects, is the patient and painstaking work of entomologists and plant pathologists who, for the most part, never appear in the public eye. In this province, the work of these experts is directed by the Plant Protection committee, the chairman of which is Dr. George Gauthier.

This committee studies all methods of combatting plant pests of all kinds, and has set up a number of sub-committees to have particular oversight of special crops—fruit, vegetables, potatoes, grain crops, ornamental crops, etc.

At the last meeting of the Committee, held in Quebec the middle of March, Dr. Gauthier explained that continual study is necessary to keep up with the constant appearance of new pests, or new strains of recognized ones. "There is a tendency," he said, "to think of the new insecticides and fungicides as cure-alls, and to neglect to discover whether these new chemical preparations may be doing something to the crops themselves that may be worse than the damage done by the pests they are supposed to control." Continual research must be done on the biology and physiology of plant diseases and of insects if any control measures are to be intelligently recommended. Any control measures recommended by this Committee, it can be assumed, will be safe and effective, and their recommendations are put out in the form of the various "Guides to the Protection of Crops."

In its campaign against weeds, the Committee has secured the enthusiastic co-operation of other divisions of the government, such as the Department of Roads, of Youth and Social Welfare, of Health, of Municipal Affairs, and to the Tourist Bureau.

Awards For Butter Making

Awards for butter production, earned through the Department's annual competitions for butter makers, were presented at Quebec recently, at a large gathering held in the Parliament buildings, and at which the Minister of agriculture was the guest of honour.

Roland Camirand, inspector-general of dairy plants in Quebec, presented the winners, who were, in order of merit: Aime Ayotte, St. Aime sur Richelieu; Bruno Dupont, Plessisville; J. Herbour, Armagh de Bellechasse; Lionel Lafreniere, Lorrainville; Gilles Arguin, St. Sebastian; Leo Sylvestre, St. Paul de Chester; Frs. Fichard, Warwick; Eugene Fortin, St. Hubert de Temiscouata; Emile Tanguay, St. Georges de Beauce and Ernest Beaulien, Sayabec, Matapedia.

The Leclair Trophy, and the Co-operative Federee Trophy, awarded for the best exhibit of cheese at the Belleville exhibition were both won by Joseph Jean Noel, d'Armagh, Bellechasse.

Mr. Barre insisted that some means of collecting information about the quantities of farm products available at any given time is indispensable to any scheme of regular marketing, and as a means of controlling imports which might compete with home-grown produce. This information, he felt, would go a long way toward controlling speculation in farm products and assure farmers a reasonable return for their work. He thought that the large co-ops in the province could help in this, and asked all those at the meeting to try to interest all the co-operators in their home territories. Exact information about the amount of reserves on hand could put an end to periodic over-production and speculation, which benefits only a small group of citizens, he said.

These dairy contests will be continued again next year, when it is hoped that an even greater of entries will be received.

Farm Contests Prove Their Worth

Mr. Nazaire Parent, who is director of the Farm Contests, recently held a meeting with agronomes in whose districts these contests are going on. Forty-eight contests are being organized for the coming season, which means that in Quebec there will be some 1200 farms operating under a five-year plan supervised closely by the agricultural experts of the Department of Agriculture. During the winter Department officials have been going over the records of the farms in the contest last year, comparing farm accounts, plans, yields, etc. comparing the records of each farm for the first and for the final years it was in the contest. In every case gratifying increases have been found in every branch of farm production, which has been translated into more revenue for the owners.

The Department feels that it has achieved its purpose in holding these contests. As a result, these farms operate on a planned programme, where each crop is adjusted to the general requirements, so that the farm operates as an efficient unit with resultant increased production in field crops and livestock products, at lower cost.

Deputy-Minister of Agriculture Rene Trepanier emphasized to the agronomes at the meeting the importance of keeping up with new developments and new discoveries in agricultural science, but warned against attempts to introduce new methods until research had proved beyond doubt that they would be useful and economic. "Don't get the farmers in your districts into something new, which may not work out, until you are sure that they will not lose money through this new scheme", he urged.

Andre Auger, chief of the Field Crops Service, plans to introduce, through the farm contests, certain forage plants which are not commonly grown in this part of the country. Some mixtures, not generally used here, will be introduced on a few selected farms this summer.

New A.I.C. Secretary Appointed

Rupert D. Ramsay of Saskatoon has been appointed General Secretary of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. Currently chairman of the memorial union building fund at the University of Saskatchewan, Mr. Ramsay will take up his new duties at the national headquarters of the institute in Ottawa on May 1.

Well known in Canadian agricultural circles, Mr. Ramsay has been active in many agricultural organizations and in community work. He spent fifteen years as a livestock specialist in the extension department of the University of Saskatchewan and devoted some years to public service in the same province. He is a member of the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrolologists and a long-standing supporter of the Agricultural Institute. He is married and will be accompanied to Ottawa by Mrs. Ramsay.

A graduate in agricultural science from the University of Saskatchewan in 1929, Mr. Ramsay received a master of science degree in animal nutrition from the University of Minnesota in 1932.

In making this announcement, Mr. W. R. Carroll, Toronto, national president of the Agricultural Institute, stated "Mr. Ramsay's broad experience in the fields of extension, office administration, education, and journalistic work will be of decided value in his new post and he will have the whole-hearted co-operation of the institute's 3,400 members."

Mr. Ramsay fills the position vacated by C. Gordon O'Brien, recently appointed Manager of the Fisheries Council of Canada, Ottawa, the trade association representing Canada's commercial fishing industry.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well the sugar season got off to a running start to the utter confusion of all believers in the moon phases ruling the commencement of the season. Some were betting on the first quarter and some on the full moon. The real run began halfway between the new moon and the first quarter. I don't believe I ever saw it run so suddenly and so well. After a few days of it one fellow who had been betting on the full of the moon got desperate and started in. He raised a cloud of blue smoke for three days until he got tapped. By then the run was about over but he'll be ready for the next one.

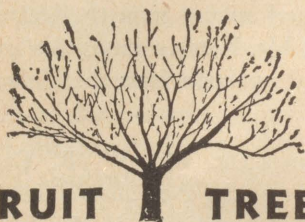
Mr. Schon's article on handling manure in the February issue was most interesting. We have never had any experience with loafing barns but we have had manure accumulate in pens until there was more depth than we

like to see. If too much straw is used, the resulting manure is practically useless. If too little is used, the animals themselves look about ready to be driven out on the manure pile. But it is possible, by using just the right amount of straws, to have the animals clean and still have good manure. Certainly chopping the straw is well worth the labour involved. I should like to see further comment from Mr. Schon on the practice of spreading the manure daily from the stable. This winter we have been doing it almost entirely on fairly level fields but all for top-dressing either hay or pasture land. It is certainly a labour-saving method but we are a little doubtful as to its economy of plant food. This is especially true where the straw is long and where those handling it do not properly appreciate its use. To me large quantities of dry straw belong back under the animals, not in the litter-carrier. And it isn't much trouble to have it that way if one understands why. On plowed land where it can be harrowed in, it should be fine but for early spring top-dressing, it seems to me that long straw is going to rake right up in the hay again to the detriment of the hay itself.

Our previous practice was to pile a large part of the winter's manure in large piles in the field and spread them for top-dressing the next fall. When the piles are well made with fairly straight sides and flat or even slightly hollow on top, a fine plant food seems to result. But as the quantity of manure produced seemed to increase faster than the labour available to handle it, it got so that the piles were being spread in the early part of the winter instead of late fall. With winters where there was little snow it seemed too bad to spread piles made the previous winter and then start right in piling up more for the next winter that could just as well be spread as it came out. But are we saving a nickel to lose a dime?

There is also considerable food for thought, perhaps for action, in the bulletins on trace mineral deficiencies

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE wanted for office of large dairy co-operative in Montreal. Must be ambitious, a Macdonald College grad in dairying, with an aptitude for paper work. Preferably bilingual. Write full particulars to Montreal Milk Producers' Association, 515 Chatham Street, Montreal 3, Quebec.



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recently distributed in Quebec through the Farm Forums. The claims made for the benefits resulting from the use of these elements as supplementary to the rations are startling, in fact, almost too good to be true. But if there is the slightest possibility of these being true, and they have good supporting evidence, they should be investigated and made available. For the benefit of those who did not ask for the bulletins, they were written by J. F. Wickhusen, Cleveland, Ohio, and deal with the effects of certain mineral deficiencies in causing Bang's disease and mastitis, etc. The minerals dealt with are manganese, copper, cobalt and in many cases, magnesium. To actually check on their requirements, the crops need to be analyzed. However even the high among those already analyzed showed a lack of copper, cobalt and manganese. As for magnesium, average amounts present were sufficient but too much potash definitely locks up the magnesium and even the calcium.

Many farmers, I do not know how many, have been using some cobalt for stock. But there must be something else lacking as we cannot stop wood-chewing in our cattle. They are in good condition, grow and produce well and have the regular minerals available all the time. Commercial cobalt salt is used and we have even supplemented it with cobalt sulphate to a curative degree. We used irradiated yeast and then cod liver oil in case a lack of vitamin D caused failure to assimilate the minerals. Now we are wondering if these bulletins have the answer in a lack of copper and manganese and perhaps of magnesium and even calcium due to too much potash with the two latter. Our soil tests have shown a lack of potash but we have been using a lot of it and we do not know what the content of it in the crops is. As yet we do not even know how to find out but we shall have to see if there is a way available.

If there is any feed which will keep our herd negative, as it has been, we want some of it as do many others. But, if that is the cause, how is it possible to clean up the infected herds by sanitary measures alone and keep them clean without changing the ration?

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The skill of the Quebec Farmer has made his Province the richest agricultural area in the Dominion. Always progressive, his advanced farming methods have contributed directly to Quebec's future.

This pattern of agricultural progress has been helped, in no small measure, by the use of electricity on the farms of Quebec. Day and night, electricity tirelessly serves the farmer, doing a multitude of tasks — many beyond human strength — for only a few pennies a day.

Electricity benefits every aspect of farming—feed mixing, brooding, water heating, irrigating, ventilating, pumping, cooling, milking and numerous other phases. The Quebec farmer knows that electrical power offers ease of operation and prosperity to his farm — and he knows, too, that when a farm prospers, so does the community, the province and the country.





THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Are You A "Fence-Sitter?"

by Vera J. Reed

More people in the rural areas of Canada are taking part in community affairs than ever before. With the fantastic growth of the Farm Radio Forums, now the largest adult education programme in the world from the point of view of membership, and the steady increase of farmers' organisations and other rural groups, as well as our own Women's Institutes, it does not require detailed statistics to prove that more rural folks are participating in the democratic experience of working and playing together than ever in our history.

What is true of our rural people as a whole, is even more noticeable of country women. No longer are rural women banished to kitchen or stable. However important the duties of the sink or the barn remain—and no reasonable person can deny their place—we are now recognizing that we have additional duties in the life of our communities and our nation. International gatherings of women, such as the Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World held last year at Copenhagen, are indicative of the part women may some day play in international affairs.

Nevertheless, there are some dark spots on the picture. One of these is that very few Canadian women feel any direct responsibility for public affairs. Such a charge against Canada's fair sex is made strongly by the Editor of "Food for Thought" in the February issue of this monthly journal of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The editorial says, "There is general agreement that women are not doing their share in one aspect of citizenship, that is, in the holding of public office. In this respect Canada is one of the world's most backward nations." Certainly none of us would like to think that the nation to which we belong is backward in any respect. Honesty compels us to admit, however, that this editorial gives us some real "food for thought." Actually it is an introduction to a well-documented article in the same issue by Miss Lilian Thomson, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Canada of the Y.W.C.A., in which she describes her embarrassment when the question is asked at international gatherings as to how many women participate in Canadian public affairs. Miss Thomson's factual information about the role of women in public affairs is worth quoting: "A young person from Finland said that the number of women in their Parliament was still small at 24. The Swedish delegate modestly admitted a slight superiority with 27, and Denmark owned to 23.

Two Britishers then exchanged some pleasant grousing about having 21 women in the Commons at that time." Then there followed a light Asian voice saying there were "52 women in India's federal and provincial Legislatures, including Cabinet level." It wasn't long after an American announced that there were only nine women in Congress when a courteous Chinese voice asked how Canada stood. Well, frankly, there was but one woman in Canada's Commons just then. A young Italian, low on inhibition, gasped out her disillusionment, "But I always thought Canada was young and progressive!"

Just as revealing is the result of Miss Thomson's experience in nine cities in Western Canada as she met with other women to discuss what is limiting our contribution to our country. Some of these limitations are inevitable, such as those which face the young mother in the servantless home, coping with the rising cost of living. She finds it hard enough to find time to study public affairs, let alone participate in them. But some of the reasons why we women are not taking our full share in public life derive from psychological deficiencies that we ought to correct. For instance, women haven't enough confidence in themselves in their role of citizens, Miss Thomson claims. Further, they haven't come to grips with the party system which is part and parcel of our democracy. Some women Miss Thomson met didn't want to be members of a political party. Some didn't know how you got to join. A few hinted that a meeting of the party was no place for a lady. Many agreed after discussion that a first and necessary step to greater participation in public affairs was for women to take out membership.

FACTS, FINGERS, FUN!

(1951 Edition)

Once again the Quebec Women's Institutes are offering the annual "Week away from home", where members will be trained in leadership for W.I. work. From May 28 to June 1, practical courses will be given in gardening, sewing, rug-making, leatherwork and advanced weaving. By request, the class in learning to operate a 16 mm. projector is being carried again this year and so is the ever-popular demonstration by Prof. W. A. Maw. Registrations must be in by May 10 and are limited to 40, on the usual basis of number of branches in a county.

Less Fence-Sitting a Help

To Miss Thomson's excellent suggestions for getting greater participation by women in public affairs, I am going to suggest another. It is that we have fewer "fence-sitters". Every women's organization to which I have ever belonged is afflicted with this brand of non-participant. I have no doubt that men's organizations also have members who refuse to make up their minds, who decline to express an opinion and who when the time to vote arrives either abstain or half-heartedly raise their hand on the side of the people they like best without ever coming to grips with the issues involved. No doubt men have their fence-sitters. We women have more! Yet there can hardly be any real advance in true citizenship in our democratic countries until we grown out of this habit of non-participation. When the chairman asks our opinion of a question, let us give it. Further expression of opinion may lead us to change ours. But on the basis of the known evidence, let us be prepared to take our stand, reveal our side, cast our vote. To do so, is to support freedom and democracy. Not to do so, is to work for servitude and dictatorship.

So, I say, *down with fence-sitting! On with participation!* Only thus can women's contribution to citizenship on its community, national and international levels be given. I know we are often accused of being too personal. We are told that women can't evaluate a cause without mixing it up with the individuals who are involved in it. Certainly this is often true. We should strive for more detachment in our thinking and more impartiality in our judgments. But this very "deficiency" of being personal may mean that we have a contribution which is much needed. Miss Thomson suggests that women's propensity to see public affairs in terms of human relations is, after all, a gift of value in the world as we know it today." The one whose maternal influence creates unity amongst the differing temperaments in the family circle, must surely have a contribution to make in a world which knows it should be a family but is always acting like a broken household. If women have caused divorces, they have also prevented them. If they have been fomenters of domestic strife, they have more often been the builders of family peace. It is time women used their experience in the struggle for peace among the nations. We shall begin to accept this challenge of world citizenship when we stop being fence-sitters; when we cease saying, "I don't know . . ." and begin to speak up, "I think . . . I believe . . . I am convinced . . . !"

"An Invading Spirit"

(The following lines have been taken from a clipping sent in by Mrs. George Leggett, Lachute, who found it in an English newspaper. They were written by an English W.I. member, Mrs. Mildred Link, a retired teacher of Newchurch, near Ashford).

W — What is it?

O — Oh surely you know,

M — Mothers, daughters, wives combine.

E — Each put heads together, consign

N — Neighbourly help to those in need

S — Shaping and training our young folk to heed.

I — Is it a club religious band?

N — No, 'tis a spirit invading the land.

S — Stretching o'er sea to countries afar,

T — Travelling ahead like Beth'lem's star,

I — Instilling desire for love of peace,

T — That wars may end and strife may cease.

U — Uplifting minds, spurning petty quarrels,

T — Trying to win life's covered laurels.

E — Each for the other—and all for Him.

The Mary Stewart Collect

by Hazel Coates

In 1904, while Mary Stewart was the principal of the High School at Longmontt, Colorado, she joined the Fortnightly Club and began to take an interest in the accomplishment of women working together. Later this Club became a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs through the effort of an outstanding woman, Mrs. Ira Herron. To her, Mary Stewart first read the Collect.

She says of it, "I called it a 'Collect for Club Women' because I felt that women working together, with wide interests for large ends, was a new thing under the sun and that perhaps they had need for special petition and meditation of their own."

When the women of England began their Women's Institute work, Mrs. Alfred Watt introduced the collect; and it is now used wherever English speaking women work together.

It was first printed in "Club Notes" in the "Delineator". This prayer now has an official place on hundreds of programmes of the major organizations of English-speaking women, including the F.W.I.C. (Federated Women's Institutes of Canada)

Miss Stewart held important educational positions in Colorado, Montana and California, and did pioneer work in junior guidance as Assistant Director of United States Employment Service, Department of Labour, but she is best remembered as the author of the Club Women's Creed. As such her memory will always be held near and dear by the members of all Women's Institutes.

(This information is taken from *Federated, "Home and Country"*, May 1939)

The Month With the W.I.

Argenteuil: Brownsburg reports the purchase of a radio for their school. Linen was collected and sent to the Cancer Society. Frontier heard a paper on "Growing a Perennial Border", and gave \$15 to the Children's Memorial Hospital. At Lachute Mrs. Graham's essay, "A Country Women's Day", was read, also entries by an English W. I. in that contest. Lakefield's meeting took the form of a party. A paper on "Cerebral Palsy" was read. Mille Isle had an article on "Mentally Retarded Children." Pioneer had a display of rugs and answered an appeal from the Red Cross. Upper Lachute and East End drew up their 1951-52 programme and had several contests.

Beauharnois: Nitro No. 1 contributed \$40 to the fund which is to purchase two radios for the school, and \$10 to the Sport's Club.

Bonaventure: Marcil held a very successful card party and realized the sum of \$51 for branch funds. New Carlisle held their 29th annual meeting at the home of Mrs. D. Smollett. The activities of the year were reviewed and new officers elected. New Richmond sent two food parcels overseas. A gift of \$5 for the Cascapedia School was reported and plans made for a tea and food sale. Each member received a lavender bag as a gift from the members of Chilworth W.I., England. Port Daniel contributed valentines for a shut-in and sent a parcel overseas. At Restigouche Mrs Wheeler Adams prepared an article entitled, "St. Patrick's Day", for the W.I. Broadcast. Shigawake donated \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, sent their overseas parcel and packed a box of clothing for Save the Children.

Brome: Abercorn reports a successful annual meeting with gratifying results from their many activities. One new member was welcomed and more are expected.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield heard an article entitled "Behind Closed Doors", written by Mrs. Dick McGriffin, who is blind, also a poem "Well, Hello" by a blind writer. Dundee heard a paper by Mrs. Sutton, "Education, Past and Present." Mrs. Sutton won the contest in mental and rapid arithmetic. Franklin Centre decided to raise \$150 for the new Barrie Memorial Hospital, and the collection of \$5.90 was given Save the Children. Articles are donated every month for the "Hope Chest", the contents to be sold at the Ormstown Fair. This month dish towels and wash cloths were brought in. Hemmingford realized about \$20 from their white elephant sale. A general quiz was amusing and instructive. Howick pledged another \$100 to the Barrie Memorial Hospital and \$5 to Save the Children. Dr. Kelen gave a talk on "The Blood Bank" and a demonstration on bandaging was given by Mrs. R. Younie, R.N. At Huntingdon a committee was formed to make some revisions on their fair prize list. In observance of National Health Week some booklets on "Foot care" were read.

Compton: Bury reports netting the sum of \$113.25 from a card party and supper. Sunshine baskets, cards and fruits were sent to the sick and a needy mother and children helped. Cookshire voted \$50 to Children Relief in Europe, \$25 to the Library and sent clean cotton to the Cancer Society. A paper on "The Duties of a School Nurse", was given by Miss Painter, school nurse for the county. Canterbury held a debate, "Resolved that the Radio has more influence than the Press", which resulted in a tie. A contest, supper menu for their Majesties on a two hour notice, using only two canned goods, brought forth some remarkable menus. The travelling basket returned with a tidy sum realized. East Angus heard a paper on "Nylon". \$5 was donated the campaign for the Blind and cheer to shut-ins. Scotstown heard an address on "Mental Hygiene and Cancer" by Miss Aubin, R.N. of Compton Co. Health Unit. \$5 was given to Q.W.I. Service Fund and two new members were enrolled. Sawyerville received a 12 lb. box of candy from an Institute to whom they send parcels. A social evening followed their meeting. South Newport sent cod liver oil and warm clothing to a needy family and remembered a member in the hospital. Bury Juniors made plans for a tea and appointed a committee to draw up the programme for the coming year.

Gaspé: L'Anse aux Cousins enjoyed a contest and heard an article "Citizenship" by John Fisher, read by the convenor. Each member paid a sum of money according to her waist measure, to swell the treasury. Sandy Beach members brought quilt blocks to be judged, the completed quilt will be given a needy family. A box of food, value \$25 was also given for the same purpose. York held a food and mystery box sale, and \$7 was raised to send the over-seas parcels.

Gatineau: Aylmer East held a sewing course, Miss Campbell instructor, with 16 women in the class. Papers on a variety of topics were given at the meeting and \$10



Mrs. Morton,
F.W.I.C. President,
as she arrived
for a tea
given in her honour
by Sherbrooke Co.
W.I.

voted to the Fund for the Blind. Eardley made plans for a dance and \$10 each was voted March of Dimes and Save the Children. A paper "The Radio—its contribution to Rural Life" was read. Kazabazua reports \$25.75 from a sale of hand made articles, and methods of raising money for the Gatineau Memorial Hospital were discussed. Rupert completed plans for celebrating their silver anniversary this spring. (We hope there will be pictures forthcoming—please). Wakefield had a display of handicrafts done by the members. \$10 was voted the March of Dimes and a hospital committee named. A quilt, donated by an interested friend, was sold and proceeds given Hospital Fund. Wright is asking county approval for a motion that apple juice be vitaminized. Mrs H. Ellard, county president, and Mrs. J. Monette were the winners of the home made bread contest and impromptu speeches were given on "Topics from a Hat." \$4 was sent the March of Dimes.

Jacques-Cartier: Ste. Annes celebrated their 4th birthday with a social evening open to the men. The president and secretary of the neighbouring branch of Vaudreuil-Dorion, Mrs. Prinn and Mrs. Henderson, with their husbands, were also guests. A tea and food sale augmented branch funds.

Missisquoi: This county mourns the loss of a faithful worker, Mrs. Homer Sornberger, who passed on at an early age. Mrs Sornberger was publicity convenor for her branch, St. Armand, and county convenor of Agriculture. Sincere sympathy is extended to her branch and county. Cowansville had a display of handicraft articles which included painted china, oil paintings, textile printing, hand tinted photographs and an unusual collection of dolls in handmade costumes. The county president, Mrs. Brown, gave a report of the semi-annual meeting and Mrs. Thomson's trip to the A.C.W.W. Conference. Adult Education was discussed and the courses available at the Cowansville Community School were outlined. Clothing was sent to save the Children and \$10 voted toward hot lunches in the school. Fordyce welcomed the county president and gleaned much information from her report



"Having fun with our sewing." Ste. Anne's W.I. members enjoy their classes with Miss Campbell as instructor.

of Q.W.I. activities. Many articles were shown in the handicraft exhibit of work done during the winter. \$25 was given to Bursary Fund of Cowansville High School and \$10 toward hot lunches.

Pontiac: At Bristol the county president, Mrs. E. Findlay, gave the report of the semi-annual and the convenor of Agriculture, Mrs. Russell read a paper on "How to plan a Garden". A "Soap Contest" was arranged by the Publicity convenor, Mrs. R. Wilson. Clarendon sent \$5 to the Cancer Society and a similar amount to the Orange Protestant Home. A box of clothing was packed and sent a needy family. Fort Coulonge gave donations to the March of Dimes. "The Story of the Blue Willow Tree" was read by a member and Mrs. Whelan gave many household hints. Elmside had items given by the convenors which included, "Sewing Hints", "Keeping the Teacher", and "Early Chicks are more Profitable". \$10 was voted the local Hockey Club. Quyon presented a signet ring to Carl Foley, a local boy, in recognition of his bravery in rescuing two persons from drowning at Bryson. Thanks were received from Community Hospital at Shawville for a baby layette donated by this branch. A hat contest was much enjoyed, and Mrs. Hudson read a paper on "Children's Diseases." Wyman heard a message to all Institutes from Hon. Carine Wilson. Several pictorial books, a current story, and a cook book have been received from Jolip W.I., England. Brief articles on a variety of topics were read and an account of the early history of Sand Point. Ont.

Quebec: Valcartier is preparing for their annual bazaar by having members bring articles of handiwork to each meeting. The School Fair Committee has been having a series of social evenings in the School Auditorium, the proceeds to go towards hot lunches and to help for the best costumes.

Richmond: Cleveland held a contest and donated \$10 to March of Dimes. Denison's Mills made donations to the same cause and to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Melbourne



All these children had W.I. seeds and took exhibits to the Stanstead County School fair held at Ayer's Cliff in September 1950. They are all pupils attending the Beebe Intermediate School.

(Continued Inside Back Cover)



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Pomp and Ceremony

There are three occasions during the year when the staff of the College don their colourful academic robes and gather in the Assembly Hall for some specific purpose. One of these occasions is at the time of the War Memorial Address, which, in view of its nature, is usually held in November. Another is the Annual Assembly, when Principal James comes to pay an official visit during the day and, in the evening, distributes medals and prizes won during the preceding session, and gives a talk to the students. The third occasion is on a Sunday afternoon in early spring, just before the start of final examinations, when the Baccalaureate Service is held. We shall have something to say about that in the next issue.

By rights, the Annual Assembly should be held soon after the opening of the academic year, but since that period has now been given over to the Memorial Address, we have to wait at least until January for the Assembly. This year, for a number of reasons, March 19th was the earliest date that could be arranged.

The twenty-nine individual students who received prizes and medals, however, did not miss out on their presentations, although the examinations on the results of which most of them had earned their awards had been

written almost a year earlier. In the case of bursary and scholarship students, and those winning money prizes, the actual value of the prize is paid as soon after the award as possible, and at the Assembly they receive a "token" presentation in the form of a letter of congratulation.

One happy feature of the Assembly is that it makes it possible for representatives of organizations which offer awards to make presentations in person. This year we were glad to welcome officers of the I.O.D.E., the S.P.C.A., the Montreal Kiwanis Club, the Quebec Women's Institutes, the Montreal Home Economics Association, the Eastern Star Lodge, West Hill High School, the Alumni Association, and the Army, all of whom are interested in seeing and meeting the students who have won their awards.

* * *

As copy for this page is being written, Diploma Course students are writing their final examinations and by the time this issue reaches you, these boys will be on their own, some finished with college life, some expecting to return to finish the course next session.

Twenty-seven boys and girls wrote final examinations to qualify for diplomas and twenty-eight have finished the first year of the course. Of those in the second year, four came to Macdonald from England under the C.P.R. scheme, two are from British Guiana, one from Chili and one from Trinidad. The Canadians in the class are from Ontario and Quebec, with the majority coming from farm homes. Twenty-one of them took the livestock farming course, and six were more interested in learning about fruit farming.

The Diploma boys took an active part in all sorts of campus activities this year in spite of a very heavy schedule of class work, but in spite of this their academic record has been very creditable. It has been a good class to work with and we are sorry to see them go.



Dr. James presents the Borden Company Scholarship to Ted. Booth, who also won a University Scholarship.

The Month With the W.I.

(Continued from Page 23)

Ridge has purchased the Kingsbury School for a hall. Donations were voted to March of Dimes and the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Richmond Hill, again a donation to the March of Dimes, and members handed in quilt blocks for a crib quilt. Shipton sent four boxes to shut-ins and held a reception for a newly married couple. A spelling match and contest on spice cake featured their meeting. Spooner Pond held a quilting and a contest of tea towels. Windsor Mills members were guests of the Canada Paper Co. and toured the mill, after which tea was served. Donations were sent March of Dimes, Blind Institute, and local school.

Shefford: Granby Hill received donations for their work committee and tied 12 quilts for the Red Cross. Plans were made for their annual dinner. Warden reports over \$90 from a sale of home cooking and fancywork. An account of the semi-annual was given by the county president, Mrs. Sicard. Used greeting cards were sent the Children's Hospital.

Sherbrooke: A Handicraft course by Miss Bruneau was the event of the month for this county. This was held in Lennoxville and six branches were represented. The display of finished articles at the county meetings showed that a very profitable course had been enjoyed by all those able to attend. Mr. E. Denison, principal of Lennoxville High School was the guest speaker at this meeting and gave suggestions for revising the School Fair prize list. Mrs. A. Abercrombie, F.W.I.C. Publicity Director was present and Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Q.W.I. convenor of Home Economics, who gave an instructive talk. Milby W.I. was hostess for this event. Milby displayed the handicrafts made by members at the short course in Lennoxville. The president, Mrs. R. Broadhurst, on behalf of the branch, presented a life membership pin and certificate to Mrs. W. T. Evans, branch secretary, who is past president of Sherbrooke County and Q.W.I. convenor of Publicity.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff held a dance to raise funds for hot lunches at the school. The sum of \$10 was sent to each of the following: Save the Children, Institute for the Blind and Red Cross. Beebe purchased material for the sewing class, packaged Christmas cards to go to Japan, donated \$10 to Save the Children and \$25 for hot school lunches. Minton voted donations to Cancer Society and Cerebral Palsy Association. Plans were made to remember a member who is in the Wales Home by monthly letters and gifts. Stanstead North heard a talk by Miss Rita Poisson on her trip to Europe and her audience with the Pope. Tomifobia voted \$15 to the soup fund for the school and \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Way's Mills received a letter of thanks from Cross-in Hand. W.I. England, acknowledging the special Christmas box.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal has ordered flower and vegetable seeds for their school fair, and made plans for a rummage sale. Mrs. Allen, the local chairman of the C.A.C. gave a talk on the aims and achievements of that Association.



Farm Improvement Loans may be used to purchase implements, equipment, machinery; to improve farm homes and buildings; for electrification, etc. Up to \$3,000 may be obtained for periods of one, two or more years. Rate is only 5% simple interest.

• New edition of the booklet, "Farm Improvement Loans" is available. For your copy write the Advertising Dept., Head Office, Montreal.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

YOU CAN BANK ON THE "ROYAL"

To Raise Good Litters

How your sows and pigs do at farrowing time decides how profitable the hog raising business is for you. Here are some suggestions that can mean money in your pocket if you take them to heart:

1. Clean and scrub the farrowing pen with boiling lye water before putting the sow in it. Be sure it's draft-free, and let in as much sunlight as you can.

2. If you have electricity, use a pig brooder. Guard rails also help in protecting the young pigs from being crushed.

3. Put your sow in the farrowing pen at least 3 days before farrowing. Wash the sow's udder with soapy water. Cut her ration to about 2/3 and add wheat bran to make up 1/3 of the ration by weight.

4. Prevent navel infection. Dip the navel in tincture of iodine soon after the pigs are born.

5. Dry the pigs. If you don't have a brooder and the air chills the pigs, put them in a basket holding a bottle of hot water or heated bricks wrapped in cloth to keep them warm.

6. Continue the bulky ration for 10 days; then put the sow on regular ration.

7. Sows suckling a litter should have alfalfa hay. It supplies them with vitamin A and D plus protein and calcium. Feed the hay in a rack free choice or grind and add to the concentrated feed.

8. Feed some animal protein supplement to the sow. Skimmilk, tankage or meat scraps give good results.

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DN-111...

DN-111 is a dry powder containing a derivative of dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol. Applied as a spray, it is extremely efficient in the control of red spiders and mites. The initial kill is high and DN-111 remains effective on trees for a period of 6 to 8 days. Applications of DN-111 have held red mite population down to as low as one mite per leaf, resulting in healthier fruit and foliage and reducing pre-harvest drop.

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One of the newest miticides, Parathion has shown excellent results in control of red mite. Dow Parathion-15%-Wettable has the advantage of being both an insecticide and a miticide. In addition to controlling mites, it gives excellent results against red-banded leaf roller, mealy bug, aphid, and certain other insects. Dow Parathion-15%-Wettable acts on insects several ways—as a stomach poison, as a contact poison and, to some degree, as a fumigant. Only very low concentrations are required.

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